FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1883.

Amusemente To-day. Amounted To-day,

Bijon Opern Moure - The Dime Nevel.

Booth's Thentre—Monte Cristo.

Composition Thentre—Oil shipmates.

Buty's Thentre—15 s.

Pith Avenue Thentre—Islantic

Globe Dime Mn. oum. 23 Howey.

Genal Gpo a House—Shiptak, and David Garrick.

Boothy's Thentre—Shirtak

Bodian Wigwam—Circus. Matthew.

Balloon Square Thentre—Young Mrs. Winthrep.

Ribbo's Garden—The Corrical Bestiers. Albio's Gardon-The Cornean Brothers. Son Francisco Ministrole-Broadway and Hill it Standard Theatre-Meain. Thealin Theatre-Kein. Theatre Comique-McScrley's Infiation. Malines. The Casion-The Queen's Lace Handlackins. Tony Funtur's Theatre-Variety. Malines. Union Square Theatre—A Parisian Roman Wallack's Theatre—The Silver King. Windoor Theatre—The Long Strike.

The Preservation of Ningara Palls. The bill for the preservation of Niagara comes to its third reading by special order this morning.

We remind members of the Legislature that this is not so unimportant a measure as some of them seem to think. It is supported by an earnest and growing sentiment throughout the State.

The people of New York are strongly patriotic. They feel a pride in the great natural features of our territory. They know that the little spot about the Falls of Niagara is more famous for its natural beauties than any other place in the world; and they do not propose to be robbed of this priceless treasure to suit the convenience of a few mill men, or the prejudices of narrow-minded economists, who may hope to gain notoriety by defeating the bill now before the Assembly.

A Foolish Proposition.

The New Jersey Senate has adopted a resolution which directs that the following constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the people of the State:

"In all cases in which the Senate shall decline to con sent to a nomination made by the Governor for any office authorized by this Constitution or by any law of this State to be filled by appointment by him with the advice and consent of the Senate, it shall be the duty of the dovernor, within seven days from such rejection, to nominate another person for said position, and, on further rejection, the Governor shall, at intervals of not more than seven days, continue to present other name until a person so nominated shall be confirmed by th enate; and in case no nomination so made shall receive the consent of the Senate, it shall not be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person so rejected during the recess of the legislative session."

It is difficult to see any valid reason for the adoption of this amendment by the people of New Jersey. It is nothing more nor less than an attempt to increase the power of the Senate at the expense of the Executive. It proposes to force the Governor to send in to the Senate no nomination that he suspects will be in any way disagreeable to it. Such would be the effect of the amendment if it had an effect at all.

But suppose the Governor makes a nomination which he believes to be in every way fit, and the Senate rejects that nomination. Is it probable that the Governor will give up what is his undoubted right, and allow the Senate to dictate what appointments he shall make? The result of such action on his part would be the usurpation by the Senate of the power of appointment in addition to their proper power of confirmation. Under this amendment, the Governor, after his first nomination has been rejected, while compelled to give up one particular name, could still defeat the wishes of the Senate by sending in every seven days the name of some other person just as objectionable to them. or even more so. The session would end without confirmation of any person to the office to which the original nomination had been made. The result would be the same as if the amendment had never been adopted.

This amendment does not seem to be prompted by any well-founded jealousy of the encroachments of the executive power, but simply by a desire to extend the importance of the Senate.

As between the executive power and the legislative power in a State Government, it may be doubted if the former is not really more directly amenable to the popular will than the latter. A Governor is a single individual, who can be made directly responsible for his acts. If he makes many bad appointments, the people will know what to do about them. A Legislature is a body of men, and cannot be so effectively punished. Whatever it does, some of its corrupt members are likely to be elected again. As far as the relations of the Governor and Senate are concerned, the Constitution of New Jersey does not need amendment. Nor should any amendment ever be made without a clear necessity.

Contempt of Court-Mr. Belford in the Star Route Case.

In the exercise of his authority to punish disorder committed in the immediate presence and view of the Court, Mr. Justic WYLIE of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia fined Mr. JAMES B. RELFORD, Representative in Congress from Colorado, one hundred dollars on Wednesday for having made a statement in the course of the Star route trial which the Judge had previously forbidden him to make.

During his examination as a witness for the defence, Mr. BELFORD was asked:

'Did you ever receive any money, or any check for any money, from S. W. Bossaw, or any one of these de-fendants, in consideration of what you did in this mat-

Mr. MERRICK, for the prosecution, objected to this question. It seems that the only in-timation that Mr. Belford had received any money from Dorsey proceeded from the witness RERDELL, who testified on crossexamination that a certain check stub indicated the payment of \$2,000 to the Congressman from Colorado. Mr. BELFORD was naturally very anxious to deny the receipt of that or any other sum from Dorsey. Mr. INGERSOLL'S question was framed so as to enable him to contradict the inference which was certain to be drawn from RERDELL's testimony; but the Court would not allow it to be answered.

If not erroneous in law, this was nevertheless as unwise ruling, and one which seems to us more likely to jojure the prosecution than any other party.

We understand that REEDELL's testimony about Mr. BELFORD had previously been stricken from the record. On this ground the contradiction of that testimony could properly be regarded as immaterial to the issues on trial. But the jury had heard RERDELL's statement. It had done all the hurt it could do, both to Donsey and Bel-FORD. The fact that the Judge had ordered it stricken out of the record did not strike it out of their memory; and any fair-minded Court would, under the circumstances, go as far as possible to permit a person whose reputation must suffer injury from such a statement the opportunity to deny the guilty conduct it imputed.

To say, as Judge WYLIE did, that Mr. BELFORD could accomplish his purpose by making an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace was childish; and it was also mislead-

erning BELFORD as part of the case for the defendants. The statement was that of a hostile witness, and did not become a part of the case for the defence simply because it was drawn out on cross-examination.

Suppose, however, that the Court was right in sustaining, on the various technical grounds stated, the objection which Mr. MERRICK made to the question put to Mr. BELFORD on the witness stand, what harm could have come from allowing Mr. BELFORD afterward to contradict in the presence of the Judge and jury a statement most injurious to his character previously made in their presence by another? The position of the counsel for the prosecution that he ought not to be allowed to say from the bar what he was not allowed to say on the witness stand is not necessarily correct. In our opinion, he might well have had permission subsequently to refute a charge which he could not be heard to deny as a witness, for the reason that the charge itself had been expunged from the record or that any further investigation of it would be collateral and extraneous to the main issue.

Unquestionably Mr. BELFORD disregarded he direction of the Court when he went on to make his stirring and dramatic denial. But the reports do not convey the idea that he was either impertment or insolent, as Judge WYLIE asserted. There are occasions when it is better to speak at all risks than to be silent; and many persons, we think, will agree with Mr. BELFORD that this was one

An Attack on the Mungarians.

The Hungarians resident in the United States are indiguant at a sweeping attack that has been made upon immigrants of their nationality in Pennsylvania newspapers Ignorant and narrow-minded fellows who live in that State, having fault to find with a number of Hungarian workers in the coal mines, recklessly assail all who come from the same country, and endeavor to arouse a feeling of hostility against them, avowedly with the intention to "open a crusade against a further increase of the Hungarian element." The good and the bad are to be condemned alike, and the well-deserving individual'is to suffer for the faults of some of his neighbors. And this proscriptive movement is called an "appeal to the Christian public," and is said to be made "in the Interests of Christian morality."

The Hungarians are described by these assailants as immoral in their habits and filthy in their mode of living; they are accused of carrying on an illicit whiskey traffic and other unlawful practices. Count D'Ester-HAZY of the Hungarian Emigration Society pronounces these charges false and unfounded; but no such denial is necessary. Whatever faults may be justly imputed to individual immigrants in Pennsylvania, they furnish no ground for assailing all of the same nationality. No country has produced

better or braver men than Hungary. But this unjustifiable assault upon immigrants of Hungarian birth may have beneficial fruits. At the same time that they are thus assailed in the United States, many of their countrymen are pursuing a similar and equally unjustifiable course in their native country. For some years a bitter proscription of the Germans has been in progress in Hungary and Bohemia, and many acts of unreasoning violence have been committed against innocent individuals merely because they were German; and of late this hostility and proscription have extended and been directed against the Jews also.

The unfounded assault that has been made upon the Hungarians here ought to be an instructive lesson to their countrymen at home. Let them note the irrational prescription started in Pennsylvania, and then judge of the equally unreasoning, though far more dangerous, movement that has been in progress in their own country.

Cambetta's Ideas Survive Him.

The large majority by which the FERRY Cabinet was sustained in the face of the motion advocated by M. CLÉMENCEAU, indicates that the present Ministry has a much firmer grasp upon the Chamber of Deputies than was anticipated. The fact is, at first sight, the more surprising because the Ministerial programme is in all important respects identical with that put forward by GAMBETTA. and which was harshly rejected by the same Chamber a little more than a year ago.

What are the main features of the home and foreign policy to which it is announced that M. JULES FERRY will adhere? Two of the most important steps taken by the present Cabinet are conspicuously associated with that system of opportunism for which GAMBETTA was denounced, yet which in reality constituted his strongest claim to statesmanship. One of the pretexts for GAM-BETTA's overthrow was his firm declaration that the time was not ripe for a revision of the French Constitution, except so far as the adoption of the scrutin de liste was concerned. This is precisely the attitude now maintained by M. FERRY, who successfully opposes the project of revision as inopportune, while at the same time he avows a conviction that the speedy substitution of the scrutin de liste for the existing method of electing the lower House is indispensable to the smooth and effective working of repub-

lienn institutions.

Again, the demeanor of the new Ministry toward the Church is identical with that exhibited by GAMBETTA during his brief term of office. While recognizing and proclaiming that clericalism was the great enemy of the republic, owing to the irrational and exasperating alliance of the French clergy with political reactionists, GAMBETTA never forgot that an overwhelming majority of French citizens are Catholies, and he confined his aggressive measures to depriving ecclesiastics as far as possible of political influence. He evinced a cordial appreciation of the Pope's conciliatory conduct, and, even when he seemed implacably hostile to certain religious orders, he remained upon terms of intimac with the Papal representative. To the abo lition of the Concordat, so vehemently demanded by the extreme Radicals, he was inflexibly opposed, for he saw that to throw the whole burden of supporting the rural clergy upon their immediate parishioners would, for a time, at all events, alienate the French peasantry from the republic. Moreover, what he would not do by a bold and sweeping measure, he scorned to aim at in surreptitious ways, by petty and vindictive reductions in the salaries payable to individval members of the hierarchy. In brief, if GAMBETTA bore himself in hostile wise toward the clergy, his was an honorable warfare, by no mesns incompatible with the ultimate adjustment of amicable relations Just this is the position adopted by the FERRY Ministry in regard to ecclesiastical affairs. Clericalism may expect from them no indulgence so long as it consents to serve

That the vigorous and dignified foreign poltcy of GAMBETTA is to be revived by the new Cabinet is already plain from the decided marks of change in the attitude of the British Foreign Office regarding to speak of Rempett's testimony con- ing the Egyptian question. Of course

as the instrument of reaction, but, on the

other hand, it may rely on the execution of

the Concordat in the spirit as in the letter.

it would have been impossible for the great tribune himself, had he lived to resume power, to make good all that had been lost by the vaciliating and pusilianimous behavior of the PREYCINET Ministry and of the Chamber of Deputies. France cannot expect to occu py the same position in Egypt which would have been hers had she borne a fair share of the sacrifices imposed by the rejection of the joint ultimatum. But it does not follow that she should not continue to exercise in the Nile land an influence proportionate to her commercial and financial interests. Because sho must now consent to be ranked below Great Britain in the Levant, she need not forego her claim to hold a place considerably higher than that allotted to Italy. Such, at least, would have been the strenuous contention of GAMBETTA, and such is the demand which M. FERRY is making with some prospect of

They are, in fact, the ideas of GAMBETTA which are now dominant in France. The small men who make up the present Chamber of Deputies had grown tired of hearing GAMBETTA called Great, and six months ago his advocacy of a measure sufficed to determine its defeat. Now, on the other hand, by virtue of the remorseful recoil, which is one of the familiar impulses of human nature, nothing more powerfully commends a given policy than the knowledge that it was GAMBETTA'S; and the friends and disciples of the dead statesman have become the chosen spokesmen and the guides of France.

All Serene. "I am quite as happy as though I had been reflected," writes the Hon. WILLIAM WIN-DOM after his recent prolonged effort to be returned to the United States Senate. No doubt his successful opponent is happy,

Their sentiments remind us of the old song and of its refrain: "Then, let the wide world wag as it will,

We'll be gay and happy still

But possibly if some of Mr. WINDOM'S friends in the Minnesota Legislature had understood how little he cared about the result, they would not have taken as much trouble as they did in his behalf during the contest. It seems also that the inferences drawn against him from the fact that he had built a splendid residence in Washington were all "I love Minnesota," he declares, "and shall continue to make it my home." This is doubtless true now, in view of the outcome of the Senatorial election.

It is pleasant to see that a politician may be something of a philosopher. Mr. Win-DOM, who is reputed to be wealthy, can play the part more easily than Mr. FERRY of Michigan, who has recently lost not only his seat in the Senate, but his fortune.

An analysis of the two votes taken by the Assembly, at an interval of six weeks, on the Five-Cent Fare bill, presents some interesting figures. On the last day of January the Assembly passed the bill by the overwhelming vote of 108 yeas against 6 nays. Fourteen members, including the Speaker, either were absent or did not vote. On Wednesday night the Assembly had to decide the question whether the bill should be passed over the Governor's veto, and the motion to pass it was defeated by a vote of 58 years to 66 navs. Ten members who were absent, or did not vote, when the bill was passed in January, voted on Wednesday night. Of these only one was in favor of overriding the veto. The number of those who voted for the bill in January, but changed their minds and voted against it on Wednesday night was 51, while 57 members passed also voted to override the veto.

What an interesting event it would be if WILLIAM SPRAGUE should now be elected Governor of Rhode Island!

The Troy Press nominates Thomas B. CARROLL of Saratoga for Superintendent of

Insurance. A good man! We fear that the town of Plattsburgh is in a bad way. There must be something the mat-ter with a town in which it is necessary to form "Anti-Bribery Citizens' Union." Plattsburgh, it seems, possesses such an organization, and it has issued an address setting forth a good many truisms. One paragraph howains a statement which, if true, shows that Plattsburgh is, as we have said, in a very

bad way: "It is admitted by all who have taken pains to attend the polls on election days that fully one third of the votere of our town have made a practice of selling their votes openly for each. Up to last election, when this union was organized, the estimate, if anything, was un-der the mark. Of this number, it is estimated, one half. being challenged at different times, have falsely sworn iad no scruples in taking the oath on their part obligated

by law." A town in which one-third of the voters habitually sell their votes to the highest bidder, and in which one-sixth of the voters cap this commercial transaction with flat perjury, cannot be a very pleasant place to live in. But Plattsburgh has always seemed a pleasant place to live in, and we trust that its citizens are after all not more corrupt than those of other towns. Moreover, we are unwilling to believe that there is any town or city in the United States where one-third of the voters make a practice of selling their votes. Yet if ten voters in Plattsburgh who can be bribed to vote even for the right side it is ten too many, and we trust the Anti-Bribery Union will pursue them until they become honest and ecent citizens once more.

Those who imagine that to get imported wine in the original package means to be sure of getting the genuine article, should take note of the measures that are being adopted by the German Government to prevent wine adulteration, a practice which appears to have been carried on to such an extent as to necessitate the making of a black list of ingredients whose employment in the future is to be prohibited under severe penalties. Among sugar of lead, glucose, alum, salicylic acid, and sulphurie acid. The complacent connoi who indulges in warm praises of his Liebfrau milch is probably often swallowing a more dangerous decoction than any of the cheap and

The Malagasy envoys are apparently enjoying themselves at Washington, or at least their arrival is made the occasion for attempts by Government officials to enjoy themselves, inder the guise of entertaining the dusky visitors. Yet the news that comes from Tama-tave is of a sort to trouble the ambassadors A French gunboat has arrived at their Queen's capital, and four French men-of-war are off the northwest coast of the island. The French in former times have shown sympathy with the enemies of the reigning dynasty, and on the recent visit of the embassy to Paris it met a coldness which portended trouble.

The way in which petit jurors sometimes arrive at verdicts, or the way in which they now and then fail to reach them, is matter of frequent surprise. Perhaps one of the most unsafe ways of gambling would be to bet on the verdicts of juries in a given set of cases Trifles of manner or testimony of witnesses, or chance words of Court or counsel, frequently impress iurors more foreibly than an imposing array of evidence, and influence a verdict on way or another. But it is not often that a panel of jurors take to disagreeing in nine cases ou of ten, as has been the case, it seems, for a wook past in one of the parts of the General Sessions. With fifty jurors in attendance, at an expense to the county of \$100 a day, it appears that a disagreement has resulted in

nearly every case tried. A disagreement in a case of any length is a serious matter of expacity for disagreement attracted the attention of Judge Cowing resterday, and he made a wholesale sweep of the panel, cutting it down by half. A glimpse of the goings on in the secreey of the jury room was given by a juror, who said that one of the jurors made up his mind not to trouble himself with any discussion whatever. So he put fire to his cigar and said nothing. The liberty or the life of men charged with offences should not be put at the mercy of such men, and their names should

After the 11th Mr. Wiggins will be in a position somewhat like that of the young lady who called her mother to see the "thousands and thousands of cats." "Nonsense, child!" said her mamma, "there couldn't possibly be so many." "Well, mother," said the unblushing maiden, "there is our cat and there is another one, too, and by and by perhaps there will be more!" When his great storm fails to come up to the scratch the windy Wiggins will not hide his head in shame, not he. He will grab some vulgar tempest, claim it as his own, and modestly announce that it didn't grow as big as he expected. But if his planet or planets had only done what they came so near doing. we would all have lost our hats. He will be only a little out in his figures, that's all. Next time he will get the wind down fine.

be stricken from the jury lists.

The story that Prince GORTCHAKOFF'S illness is due to attempts to poison him is a queer one. The time has been when the old diplomat might have attracted the malignant attention of rivals or plotters; but his day is over. Why he should be poisoned may be a matter of conjecture, though he has State secrets in his memory, and perhaps it is feared that he may part with them in the garrulity of old age.

Those landlords whose sense of the beautiful has led them to protest against the rule requiring iron balconies and ladders on their tall buildings will find their course unnopular now that the life-saving capabilities of these fixtures has been so thoroughly demonstrated as it was in the fire in the Cambridge Flats.

The French Spoliation bill met its usual fate during the session of Congress just ended. About sunrise of the last day, when the members were merry over the question whether whiskey was a proper subject for discussion on Sunday morning, Mr. WALKER tried to bring up the French Claims bill, but an objection ended the effort, and the measure relapsed again into the list of postponed subjects, as it has done during session after session for generations, This relief bill is rarely opposed or denounced; it is simply neglected.

At the present time there are on the books of the Pension Office no fewer than 117 different grades of pensioners, and some of them are numbered by scores of thousands each. No wonder that there are demands for a large cierfeal force in this office, and that pensions have ome the current burden of the Government,

THE LAST TARIFF BILL.

How it was Passed and What It Means. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Had not the Tariff Conference Committee adjusted the sugar scale so as to please Louisiana. Congress would have adjourned with nothing done. But when the bill was sweetened with what is practically a prohibitory rate on sugar of the grade Louisi ana produces, the scene shifted. Senator Kellogg reversed himself. Instead of proceeding to execute his intention to talk the report to death, he espoused it, and his vote carried the day in the Senate. So much for political economy and the tri-

umph of principle in the passage of the Tariff bill! The bribe to sugar did it. Even then the result hung on the vote of Senator Mitchell, who thought he was paired, and in so thinking thought wrong. The error saved the bill. An other triumph of political economy as applied to practical legislation on customs duties!

Five hours before the report was agreed on by the conference committee, there was scarcely any prospect of an agreement. It was meant there should be one. Telegrams began to pour in from party leaders to the Republicans in "Don't adjourn without doing something," said a score. "Give us something and call it reform," was the substance of many more. The cry in general was for the party The correct view of duthes and taxation hardly entered into the account.

Toward the last hour John Sherman said:
Let us fix up something that will suit this demand." It was to be a desperate effort to save the party, it mattered

Let us fix up something that will suit this demand." It was to be a desperate effort to save the party, it mattered little what. The work of patching up something that would carry, not for any merit it might have as a piece of true tariff work but as a device for party advantage, was begun.

The immediate lidea was how to get votes enough to put some sort of a bill through. Up to that time the let-things-go-by-the-board idea was the dominant one in the House. But under the telegrams and the outside pressure to do something, there was a weakening.

When the committee brought in their patchwork, the idea of doing something, and not much matter what, if it only had the appearance of reform, had get all other ideas pretty well on the run. The plan of the protectionists of letting well enough alone, as they called the do-nothing policy, was upset.

It was for this plan that Binine's help had been summoned by the Pennsylvania protectionists. From first to last they had scarcely exerted the courage to syow it. It was secretive worked for, and under various disguises, when the report of the conference committee came in, a large part of the plan failed, for the leading point was to achieve the victory through disagreement. The agreement of the conference managers was the toesin of defeat.

After that it was not much meet occulture the fight, though it was kept up with a show of victor by Representatives from high protection districts. As it was, the bribe to sugar and the alleged mistake as to his pair by Senator Mitchell carried the report in the Senate.

It is a law but what is it? As patchwork soily, it may serve the purpose of the makers, But as an intelligent treatment of the question of customs it is a mass of crudities which never will be tolerated. Probably not five men in Congress had any clear idea of what they were voting for—no, not one, even taking the bill as a whole, for it is an impossibility for any man to understand it.

Congress had any clear idea of what they were coling for no, not one, even, taking the bill as whole, for it is an impossibility for any man o understand it. to understand it.

John Sherman's idea, expressed since the adjournment, is that the country demanded something. So the committee shook up the two biles and drew out what came first. Patching the pieces together, the committee took the result for their report. Congress took the report because the committee made it. How the country will make out with the law heaven only knows! only knows!

Nuch is the tariff legislation by the last of Republican Congresses.

ROCHESTER, March 8.—The defeat of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Higgins of Nigara, creating a Canal Commission, was not unexpected by leading friends of the canals in the western portion of the State. The bill hardly met their views of what the emergency demanded. They want the canals kept in the best possible running order during the first year of the abolition of tolls. It has been assumed that \$500,000 will suffice for this purpose, though many persons who are competent to judge regard the sum as too small Much, however, will depend upon the new Superinten ent of Public Works.

The warm advocates of the canal system insist that if the Eric Canal and its main tributaries are to bear up against railroad competition they must be improved in some particulars, especially the Erie; and this would involve the expenditure of money. They say that haif a million of dollars properly laid out during the next was seasons on the Erie Conal would greatly increase its working capacity; some believe it would double it, or

nearly so.

However, the impression prevails that for the present tolls before entering upon any achemes for the improve ment of the canals, which require much money. At the same time public opinion will doubtless demand that ample means be provided for keeping them in the very best working condition. The figures show that the canals have contributed to the State Treasury, from their origin till now, about \$12,000,000 more than has been expected. sended upon them. Standing by itself, the Eric Canas contributed some \$23,000,000 to \$30,000,000 than it has cost. The people will not now chave the canals treated in a niggardly manner.

A Metrical Conundrum from an Anxious

Inquirer. " Sux shines for all." Yes, all but me! Will Non explain that mystery ! As old-time friend of C. A. D. Why don't it shine for G. F. T. ?

It does, it does! Price only two cents.

THE DECLINE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE AND SPAIS.

of a Learned and Plous Chris-tian Priost. The three past years of travel and study mong the Latin nations of Europe have made me feel as if I were the attentive observe. of one of those great convulsions which engulf an old world in the ocean depths, and lift up new continents from amid the destroying waters. Nearly thirty years ago I first set foot in France, while the French Emperor was gathering laurels in the Crimes. A stay of several years enabled me to follow carefully the working of the social forces, which beneath the pageant of military glory and the semblance of imperial greatness, were surely and not slowly undermining what re-mained in France of the old order of things. What was to come after the second empire, though many fond prophecies were continually

floating in the atmosphere, no man could pre-

And now? The wisest men in France trem-

dict or foresce.

ble while forecasting the future.
Of Spain-carefully as I have endeavored during the last thirteen months to study her condition-I fear to write what I think. The love of this great country and her people was born with me, and I would fain prophesy of her all prosperity, glory, and happiness. But when I see that the Spaniard of to-day, even when he professes outwardly to be a Christian, will not permit one of his children to receive religious instruction in Sunday school or secular sch and that religion to him is but a dead and empty form, I cannot help foreseeing that in the very near future the Church of Spain will be in a worse plight than is now the Church in France. When I last spent two years in the latter country, from 1863 to 1865. there is no question but the Church there was far more full of energetic life and activity, and ossessed of incomparably more influence, than can at present be predicated of the Church in Spain. The country was covered with most flourishing colleges and other establishments of education and beneficence; the Jesuits, besides the numerous institutions which they directed all over the empire, had in Paris two great schools, and another in Metz, which surpassed in scientific excellence the very best Government schools. Their pupils were fast filling the Polytechnic schools and those of St. Cyr and La Fléche-the great nurseries of the army and navy, as well as of all the scientific professions. This very excellence was the

crime which afterward caused the suppression of the Jesuit schools. Besides that, the French Bishops were most zealous in promoting catechistical instruction Whithersoever I went, in town or country, found the Sunday school in full operation. then, there was in France a religious literature in every way admirable, counteracting to a great extent the influence of the infidel and moral French press.

It is, I am sorry to say it, quite otherwise in Spain. The few schools directed by the clergy count as nothing compared with the Govern-ment and secular institutions, the very soul of whose teaching is skepticism, or downright hostility to revelation. Beggared, literally, as the clergy are by a long series of confiscations, the Bishops are unable to maintain their semi naries up to that high standard of literary and scientific excellence, which could enable them give the scholars the splendid education afforded, for instance, in the Laval University at Quebec.

It is the persistent policy of the Government to degrade and impoverish the ministers of religion, to make the lot of the priest so wretched that none but the sons of the poorest people shall be tempted to enter the clerical profession, and to bestow on candidates for the priesthood the very minimum of instruction. The men thus trained-not to a divine calling. but to a profession-become, once they are ordained, mere salaried officials of the Government, on a par with the village schoolmaster and less respected by those in power than the

lowest military or civil functionary. The other day, while encouraging some excellent young clergymen here to make the best of their opportunities, I asked them why no pains were taken to catechise and instruct the children of both sexes. They said that it would be vain labor to attempt the establishment of Sunday schools, inasmuch as parents would not allow their children to be sent there. The young King, Alfonso XII., keenly feels the need of this religious instruction for Spanish children, and has encouraged the formation o Christian Doctrine Societies. But the men of Spain have set their faces against it.

The social problem in Spain can as easily be stated and calculated as the simplest problem in mechanics. It is merely a problem of decomposition Give n, the tremendous aggregate of anti-Christian forces working through the press, the school, and the influence of the administration; and, on the other, the ever-decreasing force of religion working in the opposite direction, any tyro can calculat what is fated to be the resultant.

It is my conviction that unless Providence should intervene-a thing which should remain outside the calculations of the prudent and energetic-or unless the Spanish high clergy should awaken to a sense of their danger, and put suddenly forth their united strength to instruct and forearm their people, the end of the next half century will see the Church of Spain as helplessly prostrate at the feet of its then democratic government as the Prench Churci was yesterday at the feet of Gambetta and Paul Bert, as it may be to-morrow at the feet of

Clemenceau and Rochefort. Under heaven, the sole means of salvation fo Christianity, no matter how denominated, in this old tempest-torn Europe, lies in catechetieal instruction given to the children of both sexes in the most attractive and efficient forms in the Sunday school and in the bosom of the family. Indeed, family instruction will very soon be the only channel left for imparting it and thus counteracting the mighty and manifold irreligious Influences at work everywhere outside of the home. BERNARD O'RELLLY.

Investigating Sugar Frauds. Washington, March 8.—Representative Perry Belmont, in his minority report on the Hawaiian

Perry Relmont, in his minorily report on the Hawahan frealy, referred to the extensive frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on the revenue at San Francisco and at Portland, themen. Secretary Folder has directed Special Ageons Ringinm and Chamberian to go to those cities and make a thorough investigation with regard to the importation of sugar under the Hawaiian treaty

Heavy Produce Shipments from St. Louis. St. Louis, March 8.-Since the resumption of navigation, two weeks ago, the St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Barge Company have taken from this port MOSSIO bushels of coru in bulk, and 340,253 bushels of white to New Grieans for export. In addition to this, over \$5,380 tions of package freigh, consisting of flow, park means, i.e., have been handled by the company, making a total of 460,225 tions.

Contesting a Militonaire's Will. PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The will of the late

Henry Seybert, which bequesthed over a million dollars to public charities, has not yet been filed in the office of the Register of Wills. Meanwhile, a caveat protesting against the admission of the will to probate has been presented to the Register by counsel for some of the helrs of the deceased millionairs. New Life Saving Stations. Washington, March 8.—Twolve new life sav-ig stations are to be established. Five will be placed elwern Capes Henlopen and Charles, one at Lewes, el, two on the coast of Same, and four on the lakes.

Death Ascribed to Overwork.

Miss Eliza M. Phelps, teacher of mathematics in the Brooklyn Normal School, died on Tuesday at 80 Willoughby street. Her illness was ascribed to overwork.

The Legal Profession in England and America.

From the Albany Evening Journal. In all Great Britain and Ireland, with a population approximating 27,000,000, there are between 11,000 and 12,000 lawyers. In the United States, with a population larger by only 15,000,000, there are 65,000 lawyers, and in this State of ours, with a tenth of the country's population, shide a sixth of its entire body of lawyers. There is a lawyer to every 3.000 people in ain, while in America there is a lawyer to every 800 people.

Book News is published monthly in Philadelphia by John Wannmaker. It is skilfully made, and its name fairly characterizes its contents, which are partly original and partly celectic. It is more honest than most periodicals, for typinals the excel fairse of its circula-tion, a virtuous and commendate practice. CRIME IN ITALY.

BONE, Feb. 17.-The condition of the Ro RONE, Feb, 17.—The condition of the Romagna is getting werse every day. Formerly the erimes were laid to the sacerdotal rule. For twenty five reserves there has been no such rule; yet the Romagnoti of the present day fully justify the saying, "The Romagnoti are certain beasts that live among pipes and dagger." Within a short time two police inspectors, Formagalli and Grasselli, have been murdered in Bologna. Another was assassinated in Ravenna, and a fourth in Faenza, in Cesans a Sardnian prefect was butchered. Count Loratelli and Count Farniani have been killed in Faenza, and Count Manzoni in Lugo. In Ravenna Mr. Cappa, the Royal Frosecutor, has been shot dead, and Dr. Fusconi and Messra. Ghizzo and Monghial, bankers, have been seriously wounded. Scores of police officers have been killed by organized bands of thieves and assassing. The Romagnoti are trained to handle the dagger and practice with a pistol and a gun at an age when other boys play with toys and marbles. This may to some extent account for their seeming at an age when other boys play with toys and marbles. This may to some extent account for their seeming bloodthirstiness. The very newspapers which formerly quoted crimes in the Romagna as due to priestly migrovernment, are now aking the perseivation of crimes by assalling Judges, police officers, prefects, and the friends of public order. The Fremier, Mr. Depretia, has been aroused. He has virtually told Parliament that he will pull the reins and put on the brake. It is high time. for the distant Romagna is not alone the scene of rob-beries and assassinations. The very capital seems to be a forest of Bondy. Robberies have been committed out-side the Porta Pia, on the Pincio, and around the Coliseum. Carlo Cadero, the Italian Pyat, is insanc. He was ar-rested a few days ago by the police of Fiesole, near Flor-ence, while running around the country in a nude state. A gendarme covered him with his cloak. Cadero is from Barl, in the southern provinces. He was born rich. To study the condition of the workingmen he went to Paris and worked in a factory for years. In 1877 he was at the head of a band of Socialists around Benevento. He proclaimed the Commune in a little town, and was soon defeated by the carabiniers. He was sent to prison, his family paying twenty frances a day for his support. He was a bitter opponent of Costa, who has got the best of him. He is in the insane asylum of Bonifazio, in Flor-ence, while Costa file a seat in Parliament.

Alberto Mario, editor of the Lega della Democrazia, t suffering from cancer of the tongue. His newspaper is a sort of Preiheit, filled with scandalous allusions to the King and to the Pope. Lucca, the old capital of the microscopic duchy, has a

penitentiary. An immate was Eugenio Piocchi, from Variungo, a village near Fiorence. He was serving a term of twenty-nine years for the murder of a girl and a sacrilegious robbery. He was a cabinetmaker, so skil-ful that he won a golden prize at the last Milan exhibi-tion. He quarrelied with the prison superintendent, and he planned and executed a wonderful project of escape. Removing a few bricks from the flooring of his cell, he made his way into the subterranean chambers of the prison. During the day the brick flooring was kept firm by an ingenious contrivance, and all shavings were carefully concealed. There were five chambers in months to do it, but competent engineers assert that it must have taken him at least two years. He made a wheelbarrow to cart the earth from the tunnel. The earth filled one of the subterranean rooms. Once he was stopped by water, but he did not lose his courage. He improvised a pump, and worked for several nights waist deep in water before he drained the tunnel. He alept only two hours a night for eleven months, and he was always in his cell when the watchman called. His good behavior and his skilful work in the daytime lulled all suspicion, and he carried out his plan of escape totally indisturbed. He finally completed his tunnel, and es caped. He went to Florence, where his mother resided As his affection for her was well known, the police raided the house and recaptured him. Drawing his knife he fought like a tiger, and the officers shot him down with their revolvers. He recovered from his wounds, how ever, and was taken back to prison. A special com ilssion made an examination of the tunnel, and of his makeshift tools, and declared them marvellous. The catch me again. I ran away only for the purpose of getting the superintendent into hot water." Pasquale Camarota, a noted brigand, tried to rob a

centleman riding in a carriage a few days ago. The gentleman parleyed with him and dosed him so effective y with moral sussion that Pasquale took a sent at hidde, and was driven to the police station of Casta Capucino, where he voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities. This brigand has had a remarkable career. He was conscripted in 1845, and enrolled in the Twentieth Regiment of Cavairy. In the campaign of 1886 he field to Switzerland with his horse and equipments. Afterward he turned up in Lyons, where he go forty four days' imprisonment for insulting a French gendarme. In 1888 he waiked back to Rome through Picumont and the Romagna. For ten years he pursued the calling of a brigand. All his robberies were done in the most romantic way. Once he was caught in a house, but before the shirri could secure him he flew out of a second story window and escaped white buillets flew after him like hallstones. In 1878 he surrendered to Deputy Ungaro, was pardoned, and en-listed in the army. Quartered at Turin, he again desert-ed and went to France. Another row with French gendarmes gave him three months' imprisonment. After his release he appeared at Ponlipo, where his robberies made him famous. Last year, on the 7th of March, he was caught in a stable sleeping with a favorite donkey. Using the donkey as a breastwork, he fought a hard battle, and finally escaped, leaving the donkey in the of the police. The Government then placed its best detectives on his track, but Camarota was too elip-pery for them. Persuasion did what force could not do. The Marquis Schilizzi offered to supply his family with bread, and Pasquale gave up his lad life. Before surrendering he went to church and attended the christen

uis is seeking his pardon. her Tommaso Pendola of the Calasanctian order, nother Italian Abbe de l'Epec, died on the 12th in Sienn in the eighty-third year of his age. The municipality of Sienna gave him a public funeral. Thousands attended it, actuding musical and other associations, and Deputies and Senators, Generals and other distinguished visitor from Rome. It was through his efforts that almost all the deaf and dumb graduates of the Institute Dei Lordo Muti of Sienna for fifty years have been enabled to articplate and converse. The Cainsanctian order was founded by San Jose Calarantio of Peraits. They are kn rained many of them as instructors of the deaf and dumb, and they have charge of such schools all over Italy. Father Pendola had no political enemies. Liberals and Cicricals marched side by side at his funeral.

An Alleged Plot to Assassinate the Princess. From the Boston Herald.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2.—A wock ago two men were arrested here on suspicion of having come out from New York with the express intention of shorting at and presumably hitting the Princess. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The whole matter of the stape of incipient consumption, take a managed with revolvers, they had no credent was a managed of the stape of the plant consumption. The form of the plant of the pla

Child Labor in France. From the Chicago Express.

A Government decree has been issued in France containing an articles relating to the employment of children in French factories. It is absolutely fortidden to employ children in the manufacture of creating the design of the left of the design of the left of

When descend upon these diggins,
Pleasing Wiggins,
Storms of which he was the prophet,

Then what of it Then the fishermen of Gloucester From their roster Will not, though the wild winds bellow.

Then upon the wide Atlantic, Driven franti Ships will, spite of crew and master, Meet disaster.

Then the soul of Wiggins, rising Earth despising.
Will pursue its way's high tenor. Scorning Vennor.

Should the storms of Wiggins miss us, And the day confute the prophet, Then what of it? Then will grief abide in Gaucester.

Which has lost hor Fame, and has of former prestige Not a vestige. While the ships with gentle motion

O'er the ocea Swiftly sail, will crew and master Then the star of Wiggins, setting,

None regretting.
Will be duly second by pen or
Tongue of Vennor.

SUNBEAMS.

-The schoolmasters of Scotland, in a recent meeting at Aberdeen, concurred in the belief that "present educational demands are prejudicial to the health of children."

-The silver ore of the Nevada mines is so

intimately associated with lead that nearly one helf of the miners who handle it become afflicted sooner or inter with wrist drop, palsy, or half paralysis.

—Dr Blackwood, in a paper on minor dys-

pepsia, read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, states that a good deal of the malaria so fashionnic with the fraternity and the lalty is only one of the forms -The Medical Abstract prints an article of

Prof. Charoot's, in which the writer calls attention to 177 cases of hysteria in young boys. The proportion of males troubled with this affection, as compared with females, is stated to be as one in twenty. -According to Les Mondes the consump tion of tobacco in Russia, France, and England amounts to one pound yearly for each inhabitant. In Italy it is 115, in Austria 22-5th, and in Germany 3 pounds. It Belgium the amount rises to 4-5th, while Holland taxe highest place with 5½ pounds. In the United States the amount per head is 3 pounds.

-According to the Wiener Generbe Zeitung a chemist of Vienna has invented a new kind of glass, which contains no silex, potash, soda, lime, or borax. In appearance it is said to be a brilliant crystal, perfect ly transparent, white and clear, and is susceptible of being cut and polished. It is completely insoluble it water, and is not attacked by fluoric acid, but can be corroded by hydrochloric and nitric acids. The most important feature that it possesses is that, when in a state of fusion, it adheres to iron, bronze, and zinc.

-M. Munkaesy, the Hungarian painter —at. Munknesy, the Hungarian painter, whose large picture of "Christ Before Pilate" has been cabibited in most of the capitals of Europe, and he everywhere attracted admiring crowds, is busily at workin his Parisian studio, in the Avenue Villiers, on another sacred picture of still larger dimensions. The subject he has chosen this time is one which has tempted as thieves are also represented in this large painting, while is still in an unfluished state. The central figure is he

e wonderfully fine. -The city of Mexico must be a pleasant place for popular players. Mms. Theo, the French opers bouffe cantatrice, took a benefit there recently, on which occasion, in addition to receiving \$1,740 in gold. she was presented with a heavy bracelet of gold, bearing her name formed of large diamonds; a big ingot of up relief: a silver box containing a complete collection of Mexican coins; a massive crown of silver, adorned with exquisite workmanship, bearing her monogram in godand, finally, a whole gallery of those quaint little statue

-Gambetta wrote his articles for his jourwith a bottle of good burgundy. He was not rever! nate length. They were never dashed off, but rather jerked off, and he is described as awaying the upp part of his body ponderously to and fro as he wrote, an now and then collecting his thoughts by passing his large left hand through his hair. He wrote a very stihand, and though his fingers moved fast their

was feverish and spasmodical.

—A suit involving the question whether information obtained by a physician from a patient orally or by observation, must be disclosed on the vitness stand, has been before the Supreme Co tor. The law declares that he "shall be incompeted to testify concerning any information acquired by him from any patient whom he may be attending in a pro-fessional character, and which information was necessary to enable him to prescribe as a physician or operat as a surgeon." The Court holds that it will not do, while the mouth of a physician is closed as to the talk of his patient, to open it as to knowledge acquired from his own diagnosis of the case.

-Capt. Mayet, a celebrated Spanish acronaut, was recently killed by falling from a balloon is Madrid. He made an ascension accompanied by an other person. Suddenly the balloon descended rapidly His companion was at the time in the basket while h ence of mind to throw out some ballast, and before Mave could climb up to do so he was violently dashed against the roof of a house. The trapeze was forn loose by the blow, and he plunged headlong into the street, strikin upon a third floor balcony in his descent, bounding from it to another lower down, and landing on the sidewalk He was horribly mutilated, but lived for several hours

without, however, regaining consciousness -An epidemic seems to have raged among the leading statesmen of Europe. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, and Sir Stafford Northcote have been on the sick list, which also includes the late and the actua. French Prime Minister, MM. Duclerc and Fallieries, and M. lissot, the French Ambassador in London Prince Kin marck in Germany, Ignatieff in Russia, King Leo pold of Belgium, and M. Caumoundoros. They all suffer from overwork, save Sir S. Northeote, for whose breakdown Lord Randolph Churchill is responsible. Unfortunately Lord Randolph has in the effort injured his own constitution more seriously than that of his chief, and unless he takes care of himself and pays another visit out here he will be hardly strong enough for the Iris' next Tory governs

position to which he aspires. -The perpetual pensions received by the Dukes of Marihorough, Grafton, and Richmond have lately been the subject of much unfavorable criticism in England. The pensions granted by Charles II, to the Duke of Richmond were redecined early in the present century by a payment of nearly half a million, and those of the Duke of Grafton have been bought up at various times for about £350,000, except one of £800 a year, compensation for an office which was abolished in the reign of Charles II.: The Duke of Marlborough, of Charles II. The Duke of Mariborough, nowever, continues to receive £4,000 a year, and the Duke of Wellington has the same amount. Nobody knows to what extent the first Duke of Mariborough plundered the country, but nearly £400,000 was paid by Parliament for Blenheim, and an even larger sum was voted to jur-chase and lay out Strathfieldsays and its estate for the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of St. Alban £1,2000 a year as hereditary Grand Falconer, but this

is paid by the sovereign. -The bill introduced in the French Senate by M. Grille to put down duelling in France has found favor with the committee appointed to examine it, and it will form the subject of a debate in the Senate. It is proposed to classify duelling among offences against the law. An encounter, no matter what its result, will rem der the principals liable to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 2.030 france. If a duellist succeeds in wounding his enemy, he may expect to be rewarded for his skill with two years' imprisonment and a fine; while if he is crowned with the full measure of success and kills his adversary, an extra year's imprisonment and an extra fine of 3.(xr) francs will be the maximum punishment which the law will inflict upon him. Seconds will also which the law will inflict upon him. Seconds will also be liable to fine and imprisonment, and the law will fall with severity upon those who have been instrumental in bringing about a duel. Among other clauses is one which prohibits newspapers from publishing reports of duels, including the processorable drawn up by seconds.

...The widow of Heinrich Heine has just died at Passy. Mine. Jouhert describes her in her souvenirs" as a good but soulless creature, the at tached companion and devoted nurse of the poet in the long and painful illness which eventually killed him "How many times," he used to say himself, " has he now many times, he used to say himself, has he voice called back my soul just as it was about to wing it sight to the unknown world!" Next to the care of he husband her flowers and her parrot constituted the chic occupation of her life. One night Heine was writhing it one of his terrible sciences, when his sufe, in the greates distress and slarm, took hold of his hand, which she pressed and fondled. She wept hitterly, and in a voice pressed and fondled. She wept bitterly, and in a voice broken by sous he heard her say, "No, Henri, you must not do that, you must not die. Have pity on me! I lost my parrot this morning, and if you should die too I shall be utterly broken hearted," "It was an order," said the poet, describing the scene to Mme. Jouliert, "and ! obeyed. She gave such an excellent reason for it that.

-Official life in England is very poorly rewarded, as compared with legal, both in salary and pen-sion. An Ambassador of the first rank, such as the late Lord Stratford de Redelifie or Lord Lyons, after a life of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe or Lord Lyons, after a life of exile, fraught at times with intense labor and anxiety can only receive \$10,000 pension a year, while the high est Consular pension is \$5,500. Lord Hammond, after fifty years' service in the Foreign Office, retired on \$10, 000, and no civil service official gets more. On the other hand, a duage of the Supreme Court receives a pension of \$17,500, and a Lord Chancellor, if in office a month only, a pension of \$25,000, whereas other Cabinet Minis-ters can never command more than \$10,000, must have served years before they are entitled to that, and are not expected to take it unless really in very moderate cirserved years before they are entitled to that, and are no expected to take it unless really in very moderate cir cumstances. A Chancelor, however, takes it entirely as a matter of course. The only non-legal functionary splentidity provided for is the Speaker of the House of Commons, who receives a Viscousty and a pension of E20,000, which is continued to his successor in the poer age. The last Speaker, Denison, being rich, and child less, refused a pension. iess, refused a pension. One ex Speaker (Shaw-Lefevre) aged 80, enjoys it now, but has no son, and only one ex Chancellor draws a pension, although at one time then were five of the latter taking their \$25,000 a year.

De man what pends on de rooster fer ter crow
Al water in up ariv in de mawning
May sentime fin dat de rooster is no mo.
But was stolen sev al 'ours fore de dawning Ma